

TOUCHER IN LOSSES FOREIGN OFFICE GRIP

Communists Said to Desire
a Chief of More Business-
like Method.

KAMENEFF CANDIDATE

On Intimate Terms With
People, but Lacks Any
Personal Ambition.

RADEK WITHOUT CHANCE

Futility of Treaty Negotia-
tions in Berlin Preclude
His Selection.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Berlin, July 5.

"The recovery of Russia will be extremely slow without American credit, but she will recover eventually," said George Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister, on the eve of his departure for a German watering place. He has postponed his return to Moscow until Maxim Litvinoff shall have achieved some definite result at The Hague conference.

According to well informed Soviet sources, Tchitcherin's days are numbered as Commissioner for Foreign Affairs. It is said that Litvinoff and Carl Radek had him sidetracked when he failed to conclude commercial agreements with Sweden and Italy. The Communists are said to desire a more businesslike chief to handle foreign affairs, especially with recent statement of former Czarist diplomats and the alleged renascence of Russian nationalism.

Some of the Candidates.

Karaban, a Georgian, and former Soviet Ambassador to Warsaw, a candidate for the Foreign Office, has a polished exterior and is notorious for his intrigues, but lacks depth.

Leo Kameneff, president of the Moscow Soviet and a member of the executive council, is the candidate of his party for the post. He is an old revolutionary who has negotiated frequently at Riga and is in touch with the foreign delegations in Moscow. He is impassive, yet affable, professing allegiance to the liberal wing of the Communists. He is on intimate terms with the people of Russia and lacks the overwhelming personal ambition that is a characteristic of Litvinoff.

Radek, former Soviet representative here, has "look in" on account of the futility of his Berlin negotiations. When he came here in January German diplomats and manufacturers almost fell on his neck in the hope of getting Russian support and Russian trade. Radek opened conversations then which culminated in the treaty signed at Rapallo, during the Geneva conference. He is the late Dr. Walter Rathenau, the assassinated German Foreign Minister, were old friends in 1919, when the latter visited him in Moscow prison during the German revolution. Dr. Rathenau called him "Europe's cleverest politician."

Radek Not Businesslike.

Radek has dabbled in everything—journalism, Communist propaganda and journalism—showing a temperamental changeability which made serious business impossible. Consequently the Rapallo treaty was formally concluded only after much delay.

During the period of Nikolai Lenin's absence from Moscow the executive power will abide in the hands of the inner executive council, consisting of seven members, has become a trust. A high Soviet official told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent that inner differences exist, but he said that party discipline has not been impaired by Lenin's illness.

Leon Trotsky, Commissar for War and Navy, long supposed to represent the most radical element of the Communist party, has become a trust. In furthering a more conservative economic policy, seeing therein the only way to feed the Red army. A "victory" over the bourgeoisie, he has been designated to devote its resources to supply a regiment of cavalry with fodder, clothes and shoes. Manufacturers are complaining that the governmental godmotherhood constitutes an oppressive burden, but they have no alternative.

Trotsky also has opened the door for the return of former Czarist officers to the Red army, saying that "Communists are good only for propaganda." He will keep the control of the army, it is conceded by the Communists, but they say he is not wanted elsewhere on account of his officious manner.

GERMAN DEFENSE BILL MEETS REICHSTAG SNAG

Bavarian Chancellor Threat-
ens to Resign if It Passes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Berlin, July 5.

Should the Reichstag adopt the Government's bill for the security of the republic, which had its first reading today, the Bavarian Chancellor, although he has announced, although the Bundesrat has approved the bill. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Even the more moderate parties are beginning to object to the bill, claiming that it portends that other parties may be silenced by the Socialists. It is that it makes it possible for the Government to forbid a meeting where only the presumption exists that something may be said against the republic.

The bourgeois parties made it plain they were opposed to the measure, which is aimed solely at the Conservatives. The Middle and Right parties intend to seek modification of the measure on the ground that in the present draft there is a serious menace to them in the event of new elections, when the heat of the campaign might mislead the electorate into an attack on the existing government, which is punishable by severe penalties, if the existing provisions are retained.

Landru Murder Car Bought as a Souvenir

PARIS, July 5.—The little two cylinder twenty-year-old motor truck in which Henri Landru, the "Bluebeard of Gambais," executed last February, took his last women victims out riding and later hauled coal in it to burn their bodies, was sold at auction by the authorities to-day to a Paris plumber. The buyer ran the price up from 50 francs to 1,008 francs because he wanted the car as a souvenir.

IRISH REBELS MAKE THEIR LAST STAND

Continued from First Page.

Bombard Hammam's Hotel.

The final attack by the Free State troops commenced at midday, after a lull during which the fighting slackened greatly. The regulars then adopted the desperate plan of bombing the insurgents' hotel and soon faint wisps of smoke crept through the shattered windows and suddenly a burst of flame in front, followed by dense volumes of smoke. The flames spread with incredible swiftness and the fire brigade hurried to the scene.

But a fusillade from the irregulars in the Granville Hotel compelled them to retreat. The fire attacked the shops adjoining the Hammam and in less than two hours the roofs had collapsed. Three buildings were completely destroyed, their ruin being hastened through the flames reaching stores of bombs and ammunition, causing numerous explosions and throwing up great clouds of smoke.

Still the battle raged, the irregulars firing fusillades from the windows of both the Gresham and the Granville, while the National riflemen replied vigorously from their positions opposite and from armored cars.

Shortly after one o'clock an armored car took up a position opposite the Gresham and poured a hurricane of machine gun fire into the hotel windows. Smoke belched forth, quickly followed by a muffled explosion and tongues of flame from the windows, and within half an hour the front of the building was a flaming furnace. The firemen played water on the premises between the Gresham and the Hammam and saved them in part, but the fate of the Gresham was certain.

Garrison of Five Comes Out.

Even while the five floors of this hotel were burning, the irregulars continued to fire from the upper floors, but by 3 o'clock the remainder of the garrison—five men—wary eyed and blackened, emerged from the rear of the building under the white flag and surrendered.

Other irregulars driven from place to place by the flames took up a position in the Granville, and from points of vantage they directed a hot fire against the Nationals. Their number appeared to be greatly reduced, but they displayed reckless courage. On two occasions the number of men appeared fully exposed at a window and fired on the National troops near the Nelson Pillar. Rebels also fired from the Crown.

Fire broke out opposite in the store next door to the Edinburgh Hotel. Presently a white flag was seen protruding from the door of the Edinburgh, and a man stepped forth, holding the flag in one hand and a dress suitcase in the other. Behind him walked a curious and pitiful procession of between twenty and thirty persons, including a white haired woman of 70 bringing up the rear, all carrying small quantities of luggage.

They explained that they had been living in the Edinburgh a whole week, chiefly taking refuge in the cellars, but were forced to leave by the flames in the adjacent store. These unfortunate civilians were escorted to a place of safety by members of the Red Cross.

It is believed that capture of the Republic stronghold here will have a great effect upon the irregulars in the provinces. It was reported to-night that the Free State forces have cleared the towns of Rapallo, Convoys and Castle Fine. The statement made to-day fire the Provisional Government has decided to issue a national call to arms to-morrow has been welcomed by citizens who have been seeking to enroll in its forces.

Dublin's food supplies have been well maintained during the fighting, and ample precautions in this respect have been taken by the Government. Only the greater part of the city life is now almost normal. Postal deliveries have been resumed and the banks are expected to reopen to-morrow.

Among those arrested to-day was Donald Buckley, member of the last Dail Eireann.

SMUGGLERS DRAINING RUSSIA OF DIAMONDS

Soviet Authorities Baffled in
Effort to Check Outgo.

REVAL, Esthonia, July 5.—Diamonds have been pouring out of Russia during the last two years in such quantities that individuals interested in jewel transactions assert that the land of the Soviets has been pretty well drained of the sparkling gems. Most of them have found their way to London, Paris and Berlin.

The underground diamond trade has been carried on in a most mysterious manner ever since Russia's revolution. The statement made to-day fire the Provisional Government has decided to issue a national call to arms to-morrow has been welcomed by citizens who have been seeking to enroll in its forces.

Dealers say it is still possible to purchase diamonds in Odessa, Petrograd, Moscow, and other cities, at "bargain" rates, compared with American prices, but that most of the stones on the market to-day are far from being of the first water variety.

DISARMAMENT PLAN MEETS APPROVAL

Lord Robert Cecil's Scheme
Sure to Be Ratified by Full
Commission.

NAVAL ACCORD EXTENDED

League of Nations Thus Has
Definite Program for Ar-
mies and Navies.

PARIS, July 5 (Associated Press).—World disarmament was declared by Lord Robert Cecil to have been brought definitely nearer to-day by the action of a sub-committee of the temporary mixed Commission on Disarmament of the League of Nations in approving his plan for armament reduction. The league provides for a general reduction of air and land forces, under the supervision of the League of Nations, as well as for continental alliances against aggression. (America would not be called upon to come to the aid of attacked European nations.)

The sub-committee formally approved Lord Robert's plan and sent it back to the full commission. It is taken for granted that the commission will ratify the recommendation in its final session to-morrow.

The full commission yesterday approved the British plan for extending the Washington naval accord to all nations. Thus the League Assembly, at its September meeting, will have before it a definite program for world reduction in armies and navies.

During to-day's discussion of land disarmament a French delegate said his Government would want very definite provisions in the agreement, so it would be known exactly what the country could depend upon in case of need. The Japanese member of the sub-committee approved the general terms of the plan but declared he did not believe alliances should be limited to continents, which point he illustrated by giving instances where forces from many countries have been used together, as in the world war.

Lord Robert Cecil explained that no one would be barred from aiding a country which had been attacked, but the continental agreement simply limited the obligations of each country. All countries would be free to enter a defensive war, if they wished. Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish member of the smaller nations, expressed the view that they did not favor any further military obligations and suggested that any reform must be slow and cautious.

In reply to Mr. Branting's statement Lord Robert agreed that the treaty must be drafted carefully. In justification of the cautious attitude of the smaller Powers he cited the United States as opposing any agreement which might involve it in the affairs of other nations.

The Jugo-Slav member suggested that defensive alliances should be made between neighboring states. This idea, however, met with general disapproval.

BILL PROPOSES FORCED LOAN OF 400 BILLIONS

Austrian Parliament Gets
Government Program.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
VIENNA, July 5.—The internal loan scheme, which is the chief item in the Government's reconstruction program, was submitted to Parliament in a special bill yesterday. It has the character of a forced loan, with estimated total proceeds of 400,000,000 crowns, bearing 6 per cent interest, and is supported by the Government with the necessary funds for the transition period without resorting to further banknote printing.

Virtually all classes of the population, from the landed proprietor to the small property holder, with the sole exception of wage earners, will be heavily burdened. It is understood that financial measures alone cannot save Austria, it is not supported by foreign credits, but it is hoped that the earnestness of the effort will considerably increase Austria's credit and lead to advances from abroad within a reasonable period.

With the exception of the Socialist papers, which sharply criticize the Government's scheme for national reconstruction, all journals are encouraging the administration in its difficult endeavor to save the country at the eleventh hour.

'SOCONY' GETS OIL GRANT IN ANATOLIA

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.—The Turkish Standard Oil Company of New York has been granted concession, giving it a monopoly on the sale of oil throughout Anatolia.

The paper also says Miller Joblin, an officer of the company, who returned from Ankara Tuesday, obtained from the Turkish Nationalist Government a concession for the erection of oil tanks in various parts of Anatolia. It is asserted that a substantial advance payment on the concessions was promised to the Ankara Government.

RANSOM SPANISH PRISONER.

MADRID, July 5.—The newspaper El Sol publishes a private telegram from Tangier giving favorable indications relative to the approaching ransom of Spanish prisoners held by the Moroccan.

Field Marshal's Widow May Enter Parliament

LONDON, July 6 (Thursday).—The Times states that Lady Wilson, widow of Field Marshal Henry H. Wilson, will be invited to stand as Unionist candidate for Parliament for North Down, her late husband's constituency.

Lady Wilson, following her husband's assassination is said to have at first objected to representatives of the Cabinet attending his funeral, blaming the Government for failing to protect Ulster leaders.

VISCOUNT UCHIDA HAILS DENBY'S VISIT

Japan's Foreign Minister Says
New Spirit Rests Upon
Pacific.

TOKIO, July 5 (Associated Press).—Edwin Denby, head of the United States Navy, was weathered another strenuous day. A dinner and reception given by Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minister, was the main event of the evening. Among the guests were Premier Kato, Viscount Chinda, formerly Ambassador to Washington and to London, and Kijuro Shidehara, Ambassador to Washington.

In welcoming Secretary Denby and visiting members of the Annapolis class of '11 Viscount Uchida said there could be no more fitting occasion for such a visit. There had been efforts during recent years to perceive shadows over the ocean, but there never had been any real danger.

As a result of the Washington conference, the Foreign Minister declared, a new spirit rests upon the Pacific, and whatever suspicion might have existed before that conference has disappeared, leaving a cloudless horizon.

Viscount Uchida concluded: "We consider your visit seals with the stamp of friendship the treaties recently concluded and the accord reached as the result of your country's worthy and far seeing initiative."

Premier Kato, at a luncheon he gave in Mr. Denby's honor, said: "Your coming to Japan so soon after our countries, together with other nations, have entered into agreements of such far reaching consequences, makes your visit of conspicuous importance. Every walk of life in Japan has been deeply touched by the generous example of those who have refused to cooperate with the Japanese in their recent years. It would be contrary to the character of the Japanese to refuse to cooperate in the peace and friendship which your country offered to the world."

REVOLT IN BRAZIL SOON SUPPRESSED

Papers Seized for Opposing
the President-elect.

BUENOS AIRES, July 5.—The Brazilian Minister has received a dispatch from the Foreign Office reporting a partial military revolt at Rio Janeiro, which, it is asserted, has been completely suppressed.

The Nacion's Rio Janeiro correspondent quotes the Jornal do Comercio, a semi-official organ, as saying: "The Government's reconstruction program is unpatriotic firebrands, on whom the iron hand of authority must fall to bring them to reason."

A Rio Janeiro dispatch to the Nacion says that part of to-day's editions of three newspapers opposed to President-elect Bernardes were seized by the authorities. They are the Correio de Manhã, the Jornal do Brasil and the Imparcial.

Some months ago during the Presidential campaign in Brazil the newspaper Correio de Manhã, opposing President-elect Bernardes, published a photographic copy of a letter alleged to have been written by Bernardes to his campaign manager at Rio Janeiro in which offensive references were made to army and navy officers. Senator Bernardes declared that this was a falsification and President Pessoa expressed the same opinion. On June 3 Congress announced that Senator Bernardes had been elected.

DRY GOODS LOOT MAKES LOCKUPS SEEM SHOPS

Stuff Recovered After Raids
on Laundries in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 5.—Men's minority on will take on the appearance of department stores when they hold their summer clearance of "white goods" recovered following wholesale robberies of laundries, shops and private clotheslines during the last few months. Effects of white cotton goods are largely the result of the police say, of the high prices asked for such goods in comparison to other materials. Shirts, underclothes and muslins are higher comparatively than woolen goods.

Several of the stations in the heart of Berlin have their storerooms full of "white goods" and one station has nearly all the goods stolen from fifty laundries. These were recovered after the capture and confession of one band of thieves.

VIVIANI DEFENDS FRENCH PREMIER

Accepts Responsibility for War
in Reply to Attack on
Poincare.

WILD APPLAUSE ENSUES

Chamber Earlier Voted Confi-
dence by 507 to 64, Rebuk-
ing Communists.

PARIS, July 5 (Associated Press).—M. Rene Viviani stamped the Chamber of Deputies into a wild outburst of approval of Premier Poincare to-day during the course of a debate on "the responsibility for the war." It was the culmination of the attack on the Premier precipitated yesterday by M. Vaillant-Couturier, the Communist Deputy, who made reference to a photograph showing the Premier and the American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, smiling while passing through the Verdun cemetery.

M. Viviani interrupted the reading of newspaper clippings and diplomatic messages by the Communist, designed to show that M. Poincare was responsible for the war, and exclaimed: "If any one is responsible for the war it was I. I was head of the Government. I took whatever action was taken, and I acted in perfect accord with M. Poincare (then President). I was in touch with him and in agreement with him when he was at St. Petersburg."

Premier Kisses Ex-Premier.

This was an allusion to M. Poincare's visit as President to the Emperor Nicholas.

The Deputies jumped to their feet, waving their arms wildly, and M. Poincare rushed to M. Viviani and kissed him on both cheeks. Others embraced the Premier and the ex-Premier, and for several minutes there was an excess of enthusiasm.

The ex-Premier told briefly of the big steps in France's foreign policy when he was Premier under M. Poincare, and recited again the history of the movements that led to the war, claiming for himself full responsibility for everything that was done and praising the wisdom of Poincare. He ended with an appeal to the patriotism of the members, in memory of the hundreds of thousands who had fallen, for a cessation of the strife.

The chamber adjourned until to-morrow afternoon to continue the debate, the Premier insisting upon a full airing of the matter. It was the Premier's second victory of the day over the Communists, as the chamber earlier in the day voted confidence in the Government, 507 to 64, on a minor interpellation relative to the suppression of Communist activities at Tunis.

Herrick Forgets Smiling.

American Ambassador Herrick issued a statement to-day characterizing as "much ado about nothing" the incident in the chamber, when a Communist member provoked a lively debate over a photograph of Mr. Herrick and Premier Poincare. The photograph, which had been published by the Communist organ, Humanite, designed to show that the two statesmen were smiling while walking through the streets of Verdun, was said to have no recollection whatsoever of the matter in question. Mr. Herrick's statement said: "Even supposing that in walking from point to point, I had seen the photograph, I would have said something to cause Premier Poincare to smile there could be in that no possible ground for reproach."

The photograph has been repeatedly published in Humanite, and many thousands of postcards bearing the same picture have been sold as Communist propaganda. The scene showing the French Premier and Mr. Herrick laughing while walking through the cemetery also has been used in motion pictures of current events.

GERMANY'S LANDRU COMMITTS SUICIDE

Was on Trial Charged With
Killing Some 20 Women.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Berlin, July 5.

An hour before to-day's session of his trial on charges of murdering a score of women Karl Grossman, who has been called Germany's "Landru," hanged himself in his cell with a bed sheet. He had admitted to the police cutting five women into morsels, but this he later denied at his trial.

The evidence showed that he took quarters near the homes of poor girls. When they went forth in search of work he offered food and lodging. Usually, it was alleged, he butchered his victims the first night. He mutilated their bodies, it was charged, and threw the pieces into a river.

GERMANS MAY BUILD BIG FRENCH WORKS

Plan to Have Them Construct
Canals and Tunnels in
Rhône Valley.

INSTEAD OF PAYING CASH

Reparations Commission Now
Studying Scheme, but French
Labor Opposes It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Paris, July 5.

A plan to have the Germans construct great public utility canals and tunnels to develop the hydro-electric possibilities of the Rhône Valley as an alternative to the payment of certain reparations in cash is being studied by the Reparations Commission, but as yet it is not certain to have the support of French labor when it comes up in Parliament for approval.

As the plan stands it would require the immigration of 30,000 German workmen, supplied by German contractors, who would be housed separately, remaining under the direction of German foremen, but the work would be supervised by French engineers. They would be paid in German marks and food would be imported from Germany.

As in the case of an earlier proposal for the use of German labor in the actual reconstruction of the devastated regions, the public of eastern France, where the present plan, prepared by the Minister of Public Works, M. Le Troquer, is applicable, do not relish the proximity of such large numbers of their former enemies and are protesting to labor leaders. With the financial situation already alarming and the fear growing that the winter will see thousands of idle French workmen walking the streets, it is generally considered unwise to provide work for German at the expense of French labor.

The fact also is pointed out that the contracts cannot be faithfully carried out unless at a considerable expense entailed by French supervision, as in such works of strategic importance as the proposed Vosges tunnel from St. Maurice to Wesseling and the huge dams in the Rhône Valley the slightest flaw in workmanship would involve a menace to thousands of lives.

But while labor as a rule opposes the plan, the extreme Socialist factions contend that the employment of Germans on French soil would bring the two peoples closer to harmony, and conflicts and even schism are being predicted in the Socialist party.

The General Labor Federation intends to take up the question immediately and appoint committees representing all branches of labor to investigate the effect upon the French labor market, which is now receiving requests from Italy and England to provide an outlet for surplus workers.

PARIS, July 5.—The improvements proposed in the Rhône River would cost 3,250,000,000 francs, the Truyere River 210,000,000 francs and the Dordogne 200,000,000. The tunnel from St. Maurice to Wesseling in the Vosges Mountains would cost 64,000,000 francs and two sections of the Northeast Canal 1,010,000,000. The long planned tunnel under the English Channel is not mentioned in the plan. The Rhône improvements, it is estimated, would employ 120,000 workers and be ten years in completion; the Vosges tunnel would require five years and the other projects much less time.

NO BIDS OFFERED FOR ROSTAND'S VILLA

Auctioneer Fails to Induce the
Crowd to Buy Estate.

PARIS, July 5.—The late Edmund Rostand's villa "Arnaque," situated at Cambo-les-Bains, was put on sale at auction but no offers were received.

While the traditional three candles burned the public auctioneer outlined to a crowd the attractions of the poet's villa and its surroundings in the Pyrenees Mountains near Biarritz. He described the property as being composed of thirty acres, the house in Basque style, of twenty rooms, with marble columns and Canadian oak panels, decorated by the late Gaston in Toulouse and other famous artists, and a gallery library with a capacity of 10,000 volumes.

While he was still talking the candles flickered and were snuffed out, and he announced: "No offers, no sale."

SALESMEN

David Dunbar Buick

Motor Car Builder of international repute and creator of the valve-in-head engine.

Will Produce Dunbar Cars

He wants a limited number of competent men to assist him in marketing Gold Notes to a selected clientele.

Liberal Commission Arrangements whether you have sold securities or not.

Apply At Once.

Suite 1701 - 25 West 43d St., N. Y. C.

General Electric Company

FANS

10,688
Restaurants

Ceiling Fan

Install G. E. fans if you want the reputation for delightful refreshment, cool employees and cool customers. Restaurants cooled by G. E. fans have these advantages. All types, substantially lower prices.

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTOR

Watkins 3800

SIBLEY-PITMAN ELECTRIC CORP.

6th Avenue at 13th St. New York City.

Copyright 1922 Sibley-Pitman Electric Corp.

Authorized Dealer

buy fans here electrical headquarters

Economy
does not consist in spending as little as possible, but in getting as much as possible for what you spend.

Martin & Martin

Martin & Martin

Shoe Economy

It costs less per year to wear Martin & Martin shoes than any others in the world—simply because they are the best shoes in the world, judged by any standard you care to employ. There is a satisfaction in having the best of anything, even when it represents an extravagance; but when the best is also the most economical, why compromise?

Martin & Martin Prices Have Just Been Revised

All women's shoes and slippers, heretofore priced from \$12 to \$22, are now \$9 to \$16. All men's shoes and oxfords, heretofore priced to \$20, are now \$14 and \$15.

Two Stores: 583 Fifth Avenue and 1 East Thirty-Fifth Street

MARTIN & MARTIN

Fine Shoes and Hosiery for Men and Women

SATISFACTORY SERVICE BY POST TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. FREE FITTING CHARTS SENT ON REQUEST

Stern Brothers

West 42d Street and West 43d Street.

Exceptional Values Thursday and Friday in

MEN'S Athletic Union Suits

An extensive assortment. All cut full and well tailored in cool, durable materials.

Athletic Union Suits
Sleeveless and knee length; excellent quality
figured and striped
Madras.

\$1.15

Union Suits of extra
quality Madras cloth in
fine stripes; all well
tailored garments.

\$1.75

UNION SUITS of good, strong Nainsook, in stripes and pin checks.

Very Special at 95c (MAIN FLOOR).

The Convenient Time

For those who have to face the necessity of replacing rugs, carpets or linoleums we would strongly advise making these selections now in order to insure prompt delivery when desired.

Orders placed for execution at this time can be handled without the delay and inconvenience which are frequently unavoidable in the height of the busy season.